# THE ERIE STRIKE.

End of the Difficulties in Jersey City.

The Workmen Triumph and the Great Corporation "Backs Down."

Dissatisfaction of the Port Jervis Men With the Action of the Findlay Faction.

More Bickering and Jealousy Among Workingmen.

According to resolution adopted at Friday's meet ing, the Erie Railway strikers were alert yesterday morning, and tried to prevent the men from work which they succeeded, however, only par finity. About half the men at Jersey City were at work, but hopes were entertained that these would "knock off" Monday morning. Early yesterday morning Mr. Findlay, Vice President of the Union, and leader of this movement, received notice tha President Gould and Superintendent Rucker had gone to Port Jervis on Friday evening, with the pur pose of seeing him and the other delegates; and failing in this, as Mr. Findlay was in New York at that time, had authorized Mr. Ridington, Superin-tendent at Port Tervis, to settle the difficulty with him. Mr. Findlay was requested to proceed to Port Jervis and see this gentleman; a majority of the strikers, however, were in favor of Mr. Findiay staying in New York and awaiting the arrival of Rucker and Gould, as the workmen desired to see these gentlemen themselves Accordingly, on their arrival here yesterday by the 11:20 train, Mr. Findlay asked for an interview, which was cordially granted them, to take place before two P. M. Accordingly at 12:30 the strikers' delegation, with Mr. Findlay at its head, called on the officials. After explaining their position and stating their demands, they were

"Gentlemen, we guarantee that you shall be paid on or before the 15th of each month, provided some unforescen circumstance does not occur to preven it. In such a case, we will telegraph to the hear machinist of each point, stating the cause of the delay; but you, gentlemen, must promise that such s telegram will be sufficient to prevent a strike." This was promised by the delegation.

So far as the reinstatement of the men discharged is concerned, the promise was given to take all men back with the exception of two or three who had been drunk and d'sorderly. As the Union does not encourage drunkenness, this point was a so

In cocniusion Mr. Gould added -1 am glad, gentic men, that this strike has occurred, as it has exposed certain things which we have been ignorant of and can now remedy; and if at any time, gentlemen, you have any grievances to complain of the doors of this

can now remedy; and if at any time, gentlemen, you have any grievances to compiain of the doors of this office will always be open to you, and we shall be glad to do anything we can for you.

Mr. Findlay then handed a copy of the constitution and by-laws to Mr. Gould, with which he expressed himself much pleased. After the interview Mr. Findlay telegraphed to Mr. Mason, President of the Union, to set all the men at work on Monday morning. Thus ended this strike, one which had not for an object the advance of pay, or shortening of hours, but that the money earned oy the men should be paid at a stipulated time, so that it could be relied upon.

ANOTHER MIETING AT THE ENGINE HOUSE.

At five o'clock last evening another and final meeting was held at Engine House No. 7, Jersey City. The men, though not oy any means bosiserous in their triumph, were evidently highly pieused with the turn matters had taken during the day. This meeting had been appointed to hear the report of the committee of three, appointed at the forenoon meeting, to wait on the representatives of the Railroad Company and confer upon the situation, and, if possible, devise some means of remedying the existing evils. This committee consisted of Messre, James Findlay, of Burialo, and witham W. Whilett and Richard J. Allen, of Jersey City.

The engine house was weat filled at the appointed hour by the resolute mechanics, who had remained ontside the workshops during the day. Great anxiety was manifested to hear the statement of Mr. Findlay, who was expected to speak for the com gittee. The Fresident being absent Mr. Allen called the meeting to order, and, without further ceremony, introduced Mr. Findlay, who spoke as follows:—

MR. FINDLAY'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN—I suppose I met about the same num-

follows:—

MR. FINDLAY'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN—I suppose I met about the same number of men here last night, but under very different auspices. We did not know then what the resum would be; but to-night we know that our cause has triumphed. (Applause.) Yesterday I exerted myself to the utmost to get up a meeting of all line workingmen of Jersey City, and last night! thought there would be no difficulty in getting up unantmous action; but I found that the meeting this morning had failed as to numbers; but yet I was encouraged, and considered myself insuffed, when I should see Mr. Gould, in telling him that unless my request was accoded to, every man in the Jersey morning mad failed as to numbers: but yet I was encouraged, and considered myself justified, when I should see Mr. Gould, in teling him that unless my request was acceded to, every man in the Jersey City shops would stop work on Monday. Was I right or was I wrong? (Voices, "Right.") This morning I was urged, as a delegate appointed to meet the officials of the road, to go to Port Jervis to meet Mr. Gould at that place; but being a little hard headed, and having an opinion of my own. I did not go. My opinion turned out to be correct, for after a little it was ascertained that Mr. Gould had lett Port Jervis and was on his way to New York city. If I had yielded and gone to Port Jervis the interview which has resulted so favorably would not have taken place. I told the other delegates I thought it was better to deal with the officials themselves than with a middle man as had been proposed. Well, we went to the depot and watched the trains until we saw Mr. Gould and Mr. Rucker, the representatives of the road. I stepped up to Mr. Gould and asked him if an interview could be had with him and Mr. Rucker by the representatives of the men. He said certainty; they would take the greatest pleasure in meeting us at his office any time that might be named. Both these gentlemen were very polite and courteous. Two o'clock in the afternoon was decided upon for the interview. Accordingly at the appointed time Mr. Willet, Mr. Alien and I went to Mr. Gould's office and found that gentleman ready to receive us. In a few minutes after we got there Mr. Rucker came in. I said to Mr. Gould that he knew the hots of the case as well as I could tell him; that I had come to was a restoration of our rights. I told him the sympathy of everybody was with a had come to sak a restoration of our rights. I told him the sympathy of everybody was with us, and nobody but the officials of the road was against us. Mr. Gould not accept that proposition. He said the folancial affairs of the company's micening its engagement in this respect the men woul they could all go to work again. (Prolonged cheers, the said the men had not been discharged, in fain, I did not contraded him. (Laughter, i de said they could all go to work, except two or three in Jersey City, who had been discharged for drudenness and other misconduct. He wanted us to except these told him our organization was not, got up to protect drunkards, but bonest industrious working men. (Applanse.) He claimed the privilege of decharging two or three of these men in Jersey City. About these I could say nothing. You must settle that among yourselves. If the mea deserve to be discharged it think they ought not to be upheld by our organization; but yet, I wish to say to you if the company pick upon the wrong men, it a your duty to protect honest industrious members. Mr. Gould said his office would always be open to receive any delegations from the workingmen of the road, and he would use his utmost exertions to right any wrongs that might occur. He said he was giad these things had eccurred, for they had brought to light some matters that he would not otherwise have known. Now, gentlemen, continued the speaker, there is no necessity of this thing occurring again. Keep up your organization. Let us behave ourselves, like men and stand by each other, and rememore the old motto, "United we stand, divided we fail," (Applanses). Some have been a little lenious of capital—w. would have been a lattle lenious of capital—w.

ber, these are the facts at they occurred at the interview. Are you satisfied? (Unes. Yes!) Yes!)

Mr. PINDLAY spoke further of the very courteens manner in which both Mr. Gould and Mr. Rucker treated the committee.

On motion, three rousing cheers were given Mr. Pindlay and the other delegates who visited the railroad officials.

Mr. Allinn, one of the other delegates, was called upon for a speech, but declined to say more than simply to endorse all that Mr. Pindlay had said. He would only add that Mr. Blocker told them he would see Mr. Brown this evening, and have every man who had been discharged reinstated.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered the press generally, and Engine Company No. 7, and also to Mesers. Gould and Rucker, after which the meeting adjourned give die.

THE STRIKERS AT PORT JERVIS.

Origin and Progress of the Strike-Visit of Jay Gould-Convention of Delegates-Their Ultimatum to the Company-The Jersey City

The "lock-out" on the part of the artisans in the nachine shops of the Erie road at this place, and the "strike" at the larger towns and cities of like sympathizing mechanics, hence to Lake Erie, continue at this writing, and has assumed a magnitude that demands cognizance. Here, where men, rugged with severe manual labor, keen in understanding, shrewd in intellect, and cunning in their own vital interests, caused the creation of this important question-"a demand of right, justice and fair play" from a corporation that they have served faithfully, in many instances, fifteen and more years, is looked

upon the battle field of the pitched contest.

The leading minds among the machinists of this road in the early part of July last coming to the con clusion that as working men at best they were subjected to many annoyances, deprivations and inex-cusable neglects, but there was a remedy for it all, and it lay in their hands. Thus determined, on the ed of August last, a convention of their members was held in Binghamton, when with singular una-nimity of feeling and action they formed the "Mutua Protective Association of Operatives," engaged in the building and repairing of railway motive power and rolling stock of the Erie Railroad. Their suc cess in filling up the roll with members was unprecendented, and within a few weeks their number were over 1,000, including the artisans in every branch of work connected with such an extensive

The amount of remoneration which the employe

received was of but little consequence, as that de pended wholly upon their own efforts and habits of industry. But what they did want, and had in view in their organization, was a "regular pay day," time when they could be certain that their monthly wages should be received. For a while after this period the workmen awaited patiently the period when they could conveniently bring their grievances before the officials of the company, which at last became opportune. On the 29th of September a delegate from each of the works at Buffalo, Susquehanna and Port Jervis were authorized to proceed to New Yord and seek an interview with James Fisk, the vice president and comptroller. They were received by this functionary with marked kindness. Arrangements had been entered into and promises given to the storekeepers with which they deal that their respective indebtedness should be liquidated. Paymaster filtion was on hand with his car to pay the mea from, but the "needful" had not arrived from New York. The gimmering of oad faith on the part of the company began to break upon the minds of the workmen, but yet there was no outbreak or loud expressions of feeling until night, when the division president of the association. Waiter Harvey, telegraphed to the central president, bavid Masson, the fact, and requested to know what to do. His answer was the signal for a general suspension of labor by the machinists, and in a body they soon afterwards convened at Reckman's Hail, where the situation was reviewed. Next morning the crisis came. Money for their payment had strived, and soon thereafter a despatch was received by Superintendent Redington from General Superintendent Rucker, resident in New York, "to make out all the pay rolis and pay the men off." It was done and the men discharged, not withstanding they would at that time have at once gone to work again. came opportune. On the 29th of September a dele men off. It was a would at that time have a withstanding they would at that time have a gone to work again.

Telegrams flashed to and tro from division assorted of congratulation were showered and congratulation were shown as

gone to work again.

Telegrams flashed to and tro from division associations, episcles of congratulation were showered upon the officers of the Port Jervis men, enjoining them to stand firm in their demands for right and justice after such "broken obligations and mercless treatment of the company," and the assurance that Sasquenanna would follow suit immediately gave them courage. Susquenanna did "nall into line." Next followed Safata'o and other cities on the road.

Thus matters resided intil yesterday. The "lockouts" here, with manly behavior and quiet dignity, won encommuns on every hand. In their hall, which is built under the singlew of old Point Peters and Mount William, the men seventy in number; met mortning and afternoon, discussing the newest developments of their case, receiving and answering telegrants and epistles, Quiet, well cressed in telligent they were almost to a man. A visit to their rooms was full of interest.

In conversation with a visitor some of them welcomed, him and safet—"les, six, giad in deed to see you. We are stronger to-day than ever; we feel a conscibus right in our action. Mechanics everywhere are not very leniently dealt with, and after repeated tramprox upon, we quietly desired to lift up our heads a little, brush of the out that had begrinned us and ask to be recognized as men. We have received delegates from all sections of the rood sent here in our behalf. David Mason, of Suspinehama; Firzsimmons and Edwin G. Taylor, of same place; James Findiay and

cognized as men. We have received described and fidding upon him.

all sections of the rood sent here in our behalf,
David Mason, of Susquehanna; Firzsimmons and
Edwin G, Taylor, of same place: James Finding and
Robert Peters, of Buraio, have spoken to the various
shops along the line, and their mutual assurances
have given us hope. We were not hasty. Time,
amply, had been given the officers of the company,
and we knew if they desired to pay us by the 18th of
the month they could do so. Why, sir, their excases are frivolous. The paymaster was here,
but the funds were not. We have made no threats,
but the funds were not. We have made no threats,
we can give you a list of the payments for the nix
two years it you desire, and the previous years are
equally as bad. Here they are:

1882.

Month dim.

Time paid.

Menth dig.

Time paid.

Month dim.

M

н	enformer's the principal arrests sinch	3810.	
1465		186),	
Ì	Month due. Time paid. JanuaryFebruary.38		February I
i	February March 28	February	March 1
j	April May 33	March	May 5
į	JuneJuly 24	May.	June 5
ı	July August Ti	July	August 2
į	August September 18 September October 19	September	
i	October November 14		THE REAL PROPERTY.
ı	November December 15 December January 21, 1999		
1	Management and the second seco	manufacture story or	AND ROLL WAS AND

During this conversation and while the men were quely listening to their grievances, as above narrated, and occasionally sandwioning individual experience between the speaker's statement, a telegram was received by President Harvey that so soon as read pleased them excessively. It rain—

Jay Gould desires to meet a committee of the Port Jerr nen at the Delawace House on arrival of train No. 7.

as read piecesed tilent exposition, it rain—
Jay Golid esires to meet a committee of the Port Jerris
men at the Delawace House on arrival of train No. 7.
The meeting was at once called to order and the
Johnwing gentlemen appointed to confer with the
president of the road:—Watter Harvey, Colonel T.
Hell and Stouk Mills. It was the drst recognition of
their trights, and coming from the highest source the
men felt that when compromises were thus finited at
the "lock out" and "strike" was not so "purely
local" after all as Mr. Pisk confidently asserted,
An adjournment was then effected until ten o'clock,
when at that hour the hall was filled to listen
to the committee's report. It was briedly—That Mr.
Gould, in company with superintendent Rucker,
had duly arrived in a director's car; that he received
them very kindly—listened with patience to their
wrongs, heard all sides of the story and that he
replied, substantially, that it was really impossible
to pay the men always on or before the 15th, but
that he would guarantee that they should always
receive their money on or before the 25th. This
statement was met by considerable disapproval, but
the timpatient members were molified when they
were told that Mr. Gould was not aware of their
being discharged; that he had not sent any orders to
that effect and it was his desire that they should go
to work again immediately.
Action was then taken upon this proposition, and,
after considerable argument and many suggestions,
it was decided that a convention of all the shops by
delegates should be held here to-day, and to effect
this, telegrams be at once despatched to the central
president at susquebanna, advising him to call such
a meeting. It was done, and an answer received at
one o'clock A. M. that their action met his approval,
particularly that portion of their proceedings that
they should meet the company ball way, and demand, in a spirt of concession, that instead of the
25th Port Jervis should be paid on or before the 25th of the

mand in a spirit of concession, that instead of the 20th Port Jervis should be paid on or before the 20th of every month.

WHAT PHE COMPANY'S OFFICIALS SAY.

To narrate im, artisally the character, cause and extent of this difficulty between employer and employe, and interest with the regular running of its many trains, to say nothing worse, icaled upon Superintendent Redington here, who has charge of the division from this point to Susquehana. From him there was but little obtained that was new, although he kindly and onhesitatingly gaves his theory of the trouble, together with Mr. Gould's views. He said:

Well, these men have got together all along the road, and banded themselves into a sort of mechanic's association, with a "Head Centre" at Susquehana. They made up their minds that at each place they should be paid by the company on a certain day of the month, and the Port Jervis men decided on the 18th. They notified the company of their decision, and the officers, destring to keep their promises with them, despatched the money to this place by express at four o'clock on the alternoon of the 14th, but, by some very unfortunate carelessness, it did not reach here until too late on that day, and the men (in accordance with their notice) left the shop, numbering seventy-six. On the 16th I received a telegram from Mr. Gould instructing me to make out the payrolis to that date, pay the men off and let them go. I did so. The trouble then begon. The "Bead Centre" came here, and soon telegrams were flying over the wires, and all the shops caught the contagion, and they fell out at all the important points, and are out yet. To my mind, as well as Mr, Gould's, the men were mexcusably

hasty. They might have waited a day or two longer. Mr. Gould thinks the mae could have given them as much grace as a bank would a note before protesting it. It is impossible on a road of the magninde of the Eric, where there are thousands of men employed, to make out the payrolls of each month, send them to New Yors for examination and certification, and have them returned sooner than the 15th, MEETING OF THE DELINGATES.

The delegates selected by the various shops to represent them in the convention of today, in accordance with President Mason's call, arrived here, with one exception hereafter to be menoused. They were deorge Keesley, from Long Dock, Jersey City; Colonel T. Holt, Port Jervis; W. C. Fritz, Susquehanna, together with President Mason and Waiter Harvey and Stout Mills, officers of the Port Jervis division.

They held a secret meeting at the Three States Hotel, and for several hours were in close consultation. The result of this was to prepare and send to Mr. Gould, through Superintendent Redington, the following ultimatum:—

Poar JERVIS, Oct 23, 1869.

A proposition having been offered by Mesura. Gould and

following ultimatum:— Poar Jervis, Oct 23, 1869.

A proposition having been offered by Mesers, Gould and Brooks, towards reaching some point by which a settlement of the present difficulties between them may be obtained, a meeting of delegates from the asversal shops is now being held at this place this afternoon, Susquishana, Fort Jervis and the Jersey City shops being represented personally, Bullais sending its determination. The proposition offered was that the Eric Company agreed to restore all the employes to their former stations held previously to the present hostilities on condition that they extend the time of their demand from the list to the 28th for their pay day. The matter being discussed, Susqueshama decided as follows:—The fulfilment of the company's agreement, and they will resume work and take their pay on or before the 18th. Buffalo require their pay on or before the 18th. Up to a late hour this evening no response had been received.

Op to a late bour this evening no response had been received.

At six o'clock to-night the convention of delegates received a very mysterious despatch from Mr. Gould, handed to them by Superintendent Redington, the contents of which caused surprise and mortification. It was that the Burkalo delegate, who did not attend the meeting, had without authority, and in direct disobedience of orders, "made an arrangement's the behalf of all the shops with the company. The arrangement was repudiated, and word was sent to Mr. Gould that nothing but what eminated from the convened delegates could be recognized, and that massing that the feture.

The present condition.

same faith in feturi.

To-night the condition of affairs is anything but pleasant. Port Jervis, seventy-four machinists out; Susqueinanna, all the artisans, the same, and a patrol guard stationed about the works; Buffaio, the same, and over sixty-five locomotives in want of repairs. What is to come next no one can tell, but the prevailing sentiment seems to be the reflection of an old machinist's remark to-night while "all hands" were waiting to hear of a reply from New York:—"The road is going to the devil. Oh, for the times of Hugh Biadle again!"

### THE PRIZE RING

A Lively and Desperate Mill Between Billy Carroll, of Baltimore, and Reddy Howard a Marine-Ten Rounds Fought for \$100 a Howard Threatened with Hanging for At-

NOBFOLK, Oct. 21, 1869. The disappointment experienced recently by the admirers here of the "manly art" in the failure of the Dougherty-Collyer prize fight was in some degree relieved vesterday by witnessing quite a lively mill petween two well known aspirants for the honors of the arena-namely, Billy Carroll, of Baltimore, and Reddy Howard, a marine, on duty at the Gosport Navy Yard.

When the two former pugillsts met at Jamestown Island, on the 5th of the present month, and the meeting resulted in "no fight," an effort was then made to gratify the morbid taste of the large crowd present by getting up an impromptu ring exhibition setween Carroll and Howard; but this was defeated by objections on the part of Carroll's friends on the ground that he was not trained, and that he was much the lighter man of the two.

Since then, however, Carroll has resided most of his time in this city, and Howard having on several occasions taunted him for a fight, an agreement was entered into on Tuesday night last for a contest at catch weight on the following morning, at a place called "Mississippi," about one and a half miles from the city limits.

Howard is about twenty-six years of age, weigh-

ing about 145 pounds, of less than the medium stature, but squarely and firmly built. His reputation as a fighter in the ring is limited; but he gained considerable hotoriety for having once whipped a feroclous buildog in a regular tooth and nail fight, after the manner of such brute animal contests. carroll is only twenty-three years of age, weight

lesis.

Carroll is only twenty-three years of age, weighs les pounds, is sienderly formed and has appeared but once in the ring—on the lesh of May last—when he whipped a well known "light-weight" man named sharry flicken, near Baltimore.

One hundred doftars a side was the amount staked, and at an early hour yesterday a large crowd of spectators repaired to the scene, where a ring was speedily constructed. Ned McGill, of Baltimore, acted as referee. Carroll was seconded by two members of John Robinson's circus, while Howard and as seconds two of the lanoy—one from New York and the other from this city. All the preliminaries ceing completed, and the men placed in their respective corners, "Time" was called.

ROUND 1.—Both men cautiously advanced and sparred for some time in the best of humor, as if to fathom the science of each other. Carroll, tired of this, got in on Howard's oreadbasket, which he followed up by cliniching, throwing howard heavily and falling upon min.

ROUND 2.—As the call the two men came lively forward, with the usual display of sparring eachier ta nearest. Carroll acon evinced the sime.

signi degree the punishment they had received, but carroit maying evidently the aivantage. There were a good many effective blows exchanged, mostly on the body, and the round ended by Carrolt failing over some slight impediment on the ground, which ripped him.

Kouno 6.—Both men now desperately in earnest,

ROUND 5.—Both men now desperately in earnest, giving and taking some heavy hits on the body and seeming to avoid punishment on the race. They finally grappled and, after a ferce struggle, went down together—a dog. fall.

ROUND 8.—Much similar to the last, and heavy righting, which was naving visible effect on howard, who showed great fatigue and want of wind. Our roll the second time stumbled and foll, but ending the round altogether in his lavor. Betting two to one against Howard.

ROUND 7.—Carroll gave Howard some heavy and

the round altogether in his lavor. Betting two to one against Howard.

ROUND 7.—Carroll gave Howard some heavy and damaging blows, which he leebly endeavored to parry. The men again cliniched in a desperate struggle which ended by both going down, Carroll claiming that Howard was bitting him, which occasioned great excitement and caused Howard's seconds to threaten him with a rope and the first tree if Carroll showed any marks of teeth.

ROCND 8.—The men came at once to work, with heavy exchanges. Carroll followed Howard to his corner, where, in trying to escape punishment, the latter went down and seemed now to be a whipped man.

latter went down and seemed now to be a windpeal man.

ROUND 2.—Like most of the foregoing, Carroll, punishing Howard severely, who again grappled and was thrown heavily to the ground.

ROUND 10. AND LAST.—Howard came up feebly and reluctantly, though smiling, his features terribly bruised. Carroll went to work and planted a terrible blow on Howard's already closed right peeper, following that with another on the body with great force, which sent him to grass.

Time was again called, but Howard declared him self unable to whip Carroll, whereupon his seconds threw up the sponge.

Time was again called, but Howard declared him self unable to whip Carroll, whereupon his seconds threw up the sponge.

Both parties then left the ground, all apparently satisfied with the termination of the "mill," which was conducted very quietly and without the knowledge of either the civil or military authorities who abound in this city. The time of the fight was fity-five minutes, and the stakes were willingly surrendered to Carroll, the declared victor.

HIGH HANDED BUTRAGES ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Blackmailing, Violence and Other Disgraceful Proceedings. From the Utica Herald, Oct. 22.1

From the titea Heraid, Oct. 22.]

Various tumors having obtained currency in regard to the shameful management of canal affairs at Rome, during the late suspension of navigation, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts in the case. We find them to be briefly as follows:—A large number of boats were detained at that point on account of the break, and a crowd of boatmen were thus congregated in town. Among them were a few unscrupulous characters who resolved to make the delay, which was a source of great annoyance and loss to their companions, a source of profit to themselves. To effect their purpose, a ring, said to have been controlled by a weil known rough named Murphy, was organized and set to work.

Their plan of procedure was to locate themselves at a convanient point and blackmait captains of boats destined for places this side of the break, and who had consecuently been granted permission to pass on their way. If the toil demanded to by these pirates was refused and the 4 plants of whom the demands were made asserted their rights and attempted to pass on with their boats, the banditu did not heatest to resort to force. For instance, one captain who thus refused to be righted was knocked down and beaten until senseless, and another was, for the same reason, first beaten and then thrown from his boat into the canni. Aside from these boid-faced operations, it is charged that the ring also interfered with the final clearance of other boats delayed, rushing through, withour regard to law or order, those whose owners were whiling to pay for the operation and detaining those justiy cuttiled to precedence.

## CITY POLITICS.

## THE NOMINATIONS.

Candidates for State and County Offices-Tammany Nominees on the Inside Track.
The election for State and county offices that vill be held on Tuesday week next, November 2, promises to be one of great excitement at the polis, s it has been of exceeding interest in the prelimnary canvass.

THE STATE TICKET—THE CANDIDATES. With regard to the State ticket, comprising the election of a Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attor-ney General, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons and two Judges of the Court of Appeals, every exertion is being put forward by the leaders of the respective parties to secure the election of their candidates. It has been universally conceded that neither party could have possibly selected from ticket that could have rendered either ticket in any of their party than it now is.

per A. Nelson. Franz Sigel.  am F. Allen
L Champiain M. I. Townsend.
. Champiain M. I. Townsend.
eler H. Bristol, Thomas L. Chatfield.
R. Richmond William B. Taylor,
iam W. Wright Stephen T. Havt.
lyce L. Laffin Daniel D. Conover.
A Lott Charles Mason.
ert EarlLewis B. Woodruff.
and Earl are nominated for the
E C A

THE COUNTY TICKET SUDICIARY. Tombolny. Dem. Union. Republican.

John R. Brady. Thomas W. Clerke. Thomas W. Clerke. John H. McCunn. .. John H. McCunn. .. Freeman J. Fithian, John J. Freedman. .. John J. Freedman .. Charles Goepp, James C. Spencer. .. Mat. T. McMahon. . S. C. Roed. Coard Common Pleas. Frederick W. Loew. Frederick W. Loew. Elijah F. Hill.

John K. Hackett...John K. Hackett...D B. Baton. Samuel B. Garvin. Samuel B. Garvin. E. Delafield Smith. THE LEGISLATURE.

The foregoing presents the whole state for the November election. The judiciary slate presents the

names of candidates who are, each and all, worthy names of candidates who are, each and all, worthy of the suffrages of the people, but as all cannot be elected it is only to be hoped that the best men will win. The name of John K. Brady, as the nominated successor of Judge Clerke to full the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court has met with universal favor, not only on account of his judicial record in the past, which, perhaps, alone should be the sole recommendation, but on account of the noble record left behind him by his brother, James T. Brady, in the defence of the Union, when it was in its greatest geopardy. It might be said that so many candidates would not have entered the contest for the office had Judge Brady's name in that connection been earlier put forward. In fact, he was not a candidate, and it was only after much cannassing among the numerous Judge Brady's name in that connection occal earlier put forward. In fact, he was not a candidate, and it was only after much canvassing among the numerous candidates that Judge Brady's name was toroduced. It was at once received with acclammation, and one or two further ballotings settled the question, and Judge Brady's name being presented so favorably to the Convention was immediately placed on the head of the Judiciary ticket. The remainder of the Judiciary ticket is most worthing filled by republican and democratic Union candidates in opposition to the Tammany state. Looking over the names all will concede that from the known character of the men, most of them having already served terms on the bench, and the others most favorably known to the legal profession and to the citizens generally, the gandidates would be one and all acceptable if there were offices gnough to accommodate them. As this is not so, and as some of them must go to the wall, it is well to know that there can be little mistake, whatever choice may be made.

FOR SUPERKYISOR FOR SUPERVISOR

there is a severe triangular contest going on, which the people taemselves will have to determine on election day. One great gratification is that the three oponents are good men and true. There are two vacancies, but as the republicans, according to the law, will most likely have one of them, the principal fight is, strangely enough, over the Tammany vacancy. The three candidates are the present incumbent, Supervisor Walter Roche, who has received the Fammany nomination, a hopeful carnest of success in itself; Mr. John Foley, who is backed by most infuential men of all parties, the solid merchants and business men of the city, and Mr. John Solow, and Mr. Jo the lastery to increase, to the last, and will hardly give up then, as it will take some considerable time to convince him that he is beaten. Mr. Foley is also resolved, and intend to leave no stone unturned to turn Roche eut and it knock Coinen out of time. These two candidates at very much excited over the contest while M Roche takes it all very easy, satisfies with the execution has rightly and the remaining in his favor and the tions his triends are making in his favor and the great prestige of Tammany. FOR CORONER the two candidates are the Tammany man, the pre

the two candidates are the Tammany man, the present incumbent, Wm. Schirmer, and Mr. Neison W. Young. The latter has received the nomination of every anti-Tammany organization in the city, and bets are in favor of his carrying off the prize. Mr. Young will have the votes of the entire workingmen of the city within the democratic ranks, while the whole republican vote and influence is solemnly pledged to him on election day. It is generally conceded that he will beat Tammany out of her boots. The Senatorial And Assembly Tickers. With regard to the Senatorial slate we have already fully reviewed the field and the candidates. Tammany has made a strong slate, and one that can hardly be broken by the Strength of the opposition, were even that strength united upon their candidates. The Assembly slate, so far as Tammany goes, presents the names of the old incumbents, with hardly a change. In the Thirteenth district—contested last rear successfully by Mr. Alexander McLeod—the present member, Mr. McLeod, is again in the field, his battle for the district last year was nobly maintained, and after a hard struggle before the Election committee of the House he was proclaimed the victor. His Tammany opponent in the present canvass is Mr. Richard Flangan, a strong candidate and a deserving one.

Meeting of Loyal Veterans.

A meeting of the Loyal Veteran Club was held last evening at room No. 24 Cooper Institute, General Altred Pleasanton, the president, occupying the chair. The object of the meeting was to ratify the nominations made by the Republican State Convention. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted: -- •

tion. The following resolutions were presented and unanthiously adopted:—•
Resolved, That the loyal veterans of the city and county of New York endorse each and all the nominations made by the Republican Convention lately held at Syracuse, N. Y., believing, as they do, that the welfars and prosperity of this great State will be promoted and increased by the election of these nominees, and by placing the government of the State in accord with the administration at Washington.

Resolved, That the loyal veterans of the city and county of New York receive with pride and gratification the nomination of Major General Frang Siegel to the other of Secretary of State as a glorious recognition of his distinguished services in behalf of the Union and the other of Secretary of the state of the Carlon and throughout the weak of the Carlon and throughout the weak of the Carlon and throughout the weak of the control of the Carlon and throughout the weak of the control of the Carlon and throughout the weak of the city and county of Mew York prepare any distinctions for office but those of merit and availability.

Resolved, That the loyal veterans of the city and county of New York prepare any address to their fellow soliders throughout the State urging them to raily to the polls in support of the republican nominations as a ticket recognizing the rights and services of all classes of our citizens, and, as such, entitled to their united exertions.

General Pleasanton was chosen president for the ensuing year.

Miscellaneous Political Meetings

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Tammany democracy of the Twenty-first ward last evening for the purpose of raising a banner to Walter Roche for Supervisor. There was a grand display of fireworks when the banner was stretched across. The meeting was then called to order by Mr. Martin, who introduced Lawrence Kiernan, who made a who introduced Lawrence Kiernan, who made a very neat speech, eulogizing Mr. Roche and speaking in highly commendable terms of the rest of the rammany canditates. He was followed by Messrs. A. J. Rogers, Eugene Durnji and others. A resotion was read and unanimously adopted, that we the fammany democracy of the Twenty-first ward here assembled, do piedge our unanimous and undivided support to secure the re-election of Waiter Roche and the rest of the Tammany ticket. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Mr. Roche and the rest of the Tammany ticket. Association met hast evening at 166 Prince street, Mr. Patrick Garder, president of the association, in the chair. After

business,
The Union Republican Assembly Association of
the Seventeenth district last night nominated
Charles A. Flammer as their candidate, by acciamation. tion. In the Fourth Senatorial Convention, held on Friday evening last at No. 68 East Broadway, the following vote was cast for Senator:—William M. Tweed received 61; Lawrence G. Goulding received 57, and not 51 for L. Goldie.

not of for L. Goldne.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Longshoremen's Democratic Club, held last night at their headquarters, No. 116 East Broadway, the nominations of William M. Tweed and Waiter Roche were ratified and a committee appointed to make arrangements for participating in the grand torchight procession to take place on Wednesday evening next.

The German-American Workingmen's Union met in joint committee last evening, at the Steuben House, Mr. Wood, of Typographical Union No. 5, presided, Resolutions were passed endorsing the candidates nominated by the workingmen. Arrangements were completed for a grand mass meeting next Friday evening.

presided. Resolutions were passed endorsing the candidates nommated by the workingmen. Arrangements were completed for a grand mass meeting next Friday evening.

A meeting of the Sons of Herman of the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards twas neid at 532 Fifth street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. Jacob Cohen for Supervisor. The meeting was called to order by A. Ott, who, in a few remarks, stated the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Mr. Jacob Cohen.

In the Twelfth Assembly District Constitutional Union Democratic Convention, held on Friday evening, October 22, Mr. George Elliott was unanimously nominated for Assemblyman.

The joint committee of the Workingmen's Association met last evening at Steuben Hail, 265 Bowery, for the purpose of endorsing nominations aircady made or selecting names to run on an independent itaket. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Doual, editor of the Arbeiter Union, Nelson W. Young and others. The committee being unable to agree upon a picket, a further adjournment was taken until Tuesday Mr. Tweed Campaign Club of the Turteenth ward beid a very large meeting last

others. The committee being timate to sagree upon a ticket, a further adjournment was taken until Tuesday next.

The William M. Tweed Campsign Club of the Thirteenth ward heid a very large meeting last evening at the democratic headquarters, 415 Grand street, near Clinton. Probably 600 or 700 people were present, completely filing the main hall and even the stairways. A large banner was hung from in front of the building bearing the names of Tweed and Miller for Senator and Alderman. Wm. H. Tracy presided and Messrs. Patrick J. McAlear and Mathew Pattin acted as secretaries. The principal business of the meeting was to make arrangements for the grand torchight procession on Wednesday night, siarshal Tooker was appointed chairman of a committee of arrangements and Alderman Anthony Miller grand marshal. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations of Wim. M. Tweed for Senator, Timothy J. Campbell for Assemblyman, Wm. H. Tracy for Civil Justice, Ed. J. Shandley for Police Justice and Anthony Miler for Alderman. After a stirring campaign song by the Kerrigan Glee Club the meeting adjourned.

## KINGS COUNTY CANDIDATES.

The following are the regular candidates nomi nated by the democratic and republican conventions to be voted for at the ensuing election in Novem-

Sherif. Democratic. Regulations.
Supts. of the Poor. Thomas Foran. J. B. Wasier,
School Commissioner. James Edwards. T. M. Ingraham.
Sherif. Anthony Waiter.
Supts. of the Poor. P. C. Weber,
F. Kirby.
CITY TICKET.
Dom. Rep. Dist. Ben. Rep.
2—James F. Pierce. Sigismund Hauffman,
3—Henry C. Murphy. John Oakey. 1-Hugh M. Clark. Don.
S. I. Voorbies. . . Barret Johnson.
John A. Lott der Bernet Johnson. Justice Supreme C't. NOMIN

71 March H. Dunne B. J. Hathaway.
72 March H. Dunne B. J. Hathaway.
73 Robert Nelson.
74 Edward K. Kollinyer.
75 Win J. Osborn.
76 Charles H. F.

R. W. Potter. Captain Wills George C. Bennew. Harmen. John Hall.

## THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Postponement of the Steeple Chase

The severe storm yesterday caused a postpone nent of the extra day's races of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park until next Tuesday. Much regret was occasioned by the sudden change of weather, as the roads and track were in spiendic condition, and the clear sky and south wind of the preceding day had determined thouto attend. All the preliminaries were complete yesterday morning, and a large number interested in the races had gone out to the park early to go over the course and examine the novel features of the occasion. At nine o'clock it was still hoped that the clouds might break away, but before

noned that the clouds might break away, but before noon heavy drops commenced to fall, and the managers, appreciating the general desire of the public for a grand gala day, immediately sanounced by telegraph a postponement of the races.

By Thesday it is probable that the track will again be in good condition, and if the day be fair an immense concourse of the celle will attend. The programme is one of the best of the season. There are to be four races, consisting of a grand steeple chase of two and a hair miles, a tree handleap sweepstake of one mile and three quarters, a selling sweepstake of one mile and three quarters, a selling sweepstake of one mile and one-cighth and a final race of mile heats for a purse of 4500. The entries include some of the best horses entered at the regular fall meeting of the Jockey Chib, among them the winners Bohaunon, Mitchell, Metalrie and Lizzle Rogers. The great interest felt in this extra day's races was indicated by the spirited sale of pools on Friday evening, details of which

Metairie and Lizzie Rogers. The great interest feli in this extra day's races was indicated by the spirited sale of pools on Friday evening, details of which were published in yesterlay's Hera.io. Mitchell, Cottrill, Connolly and Lizzie Rogers were the favorites, and were soid at the rate of two to one for the first cnoice in the pools.

Should the weather be propitious Tuesday's races will be the event of the turn season. All who failed to attend the races of the fall meeting in consequence of the disagreeable days and bad roads will be present, and the display of fashion and equipages will be a magnificent spectacle. The rules of the fail meeting will be observed on this day, and extra trains will run from the Forty-second street depot as usual.

Within the past day or two the geonic of Sing Sing have enjoyed a sensation in the discovery of four his man skeletons on a farm a ljoining the camp meeting grounds, a short distance from the village. laborers, it appears, while cutting a private road-way on the property of David B. Moses, drove their implements into a ministure Gol-gotha, from whence they exhumed a quartet goths, from whence they exhumed a quariet of decayed humanity, which had rested time out of mimi, not more than two feet beneath the earth's surface. Two of the skulls were in a remarkable state of preservation, the teeth almost glistening in their criginal sockers, and offering a strange contrast to the effect that time had written on the residue of the bones. The other two skeletons were further advanced on the lorvitable journey toward "dust," but medical men who examined the bones pronounced them, with the others, to be masculine relies. It was also calculated that the remains must have belonged to men at least six feet in height. The land on which the skeletons were found has been part of the McCord estate for more than a century until recently, when it passed into the hands of the party named above. No living member of the McCord family recollects the ground being broken on the spot where the remains have been discovered, and the mysterious deposit will probably continue forever unaccounted for.

### ARMY INTELLIGENCE. First Lieutenant John H. Purcell, now on duty as

idian agent, is assigned to duty with the Eighth miantry. Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to inspection duty at Salitmore; Cap-tain Watson Webb, of the Third artillery, has re-signed, to take effect April 20, 1870. He has a leave of absence until that date.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

# The United States steamer Semmole, Commander Wood, was at Aspinwall October 18.

The Trials of Public Life-The Errors of Private Friendship-Antecedent Records the Test of Principle and Veracity-Fish, Gould

THE GOLD RING.

To fully and truly inform and set the public mind right on the bewildering questions suggested by the extraordinary proceedings of the gold speculators, their action in Wall street on the memorable 24th of september and their conduct ever since, a judicial inquiry would appear emmently necessary to sift the true from the false and establish a proper estimate of the character of each one directly or indirectly connected with the ring. People are growing weary of the constant iteration of charges which have no proof advanced to support them. If the ring possessed any solid evidence that Prost-

dent Grant or General Butterfield was concerned in the late disastrous speculation, it is fair to presume the public would have been long since furnished with it. Having nothing tangible to show. and having a very nefarious object to subserve, the machinery of slander is set in motion, in the hope of accomplishing the desired end. The combination of Fisk, Gould, Lane & Co. set their hearts on the rum of General Butterfield, and will hardly decin their labors rewarded until they see him officially decapitated. Lane's letter, which was referred to yesterday, is worthy of perusal, as a curiosity of shent per shent literature. The vulture-like instinct disclosed in Lane's character, the remoracless bounding down of Butterfield which he exults in describing, the savage glee with which he tells his chief that he has frightened Butterfield into the promise to seil the roof above his head to satisfy the relentless demands of the ring, are in themselves sufficient to give us an insight into the fearful designs of these men. No man of honor, after reading the stories we have been regaled with for the past few weeks, could for a moment wish himself on infinite terms with any of those who have been figuring so disgracefully be-fore the public in the columns of certain morning papers.

been regaled with for the past few weeks, could for a moment wish hinsel on intimate terms with any of those who have been figuring so disgracefully refore the public in the columns of certain morning papers.

There are many men, of course, who waik the streets daily and nold their neads high among their fellows whose secret history, if known, would consign them, in a well-regulated community, to the companionship of felons. It is not every man who is guted with the intuitive faculty of finding out by the sole exercise of his own observation the true character of every one he meets. Wheir General Grant came here hast summer and accepted the courtesies of Admiral Fisk, he title dreimed what a consummate dissembler he was talking with when the question was innocently asked him as to the policy of the Treasury. An exaberant evening lournai of this city felt mortified that the President failed to kick the Admiral over the stern of his steamer; but the fact that he did not do so is surely no evidence that he felt any more inclined to encourage the approaches of the innertinent interrogator. Jay Gould and General Butterfield were very old acquaintances, and is there anything contrary to the general experience that two men may be for years on intimate terms, and one may wake up some morning to discover that his hitherto unsuspected friend was really at heart an unmitigated swindler? There is not so much skill, after all needed to cloak the real character and present a counterfeit one to the general and particular gaze. In the absence of aristocratic distinctions, wealth in chief measure gives prominence to members of our democratic community. Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., until their real characters became generally known, had as good claim to the society of the influential as other men of great means command. Their acquaintances were numerous and respectable, and among them thay could count upon Fresident General Butterfield alked indiscreetly to Gould it is nothing more than what, in the experience of human friends

I notice in the evening papers of this date a report that my

counsel had savely by counsel that the reporters misunderstood the remarks actually made, and, having been thus put in a false light before the public, I begleave to say that my relations with my wife are now, as they always have been, without interruption during the thirteen years of my married life, perfectly harmonious and happy. JAMES FISK, M.,

relations with his wife must have an exceedingly indulgent spouse, as the following extract of the proceedings would warrant the inference:—
The additivit of Mr. Bather contained a statement to the effect that the said blak had resided at No. — West Twenty-fourth street, where deponent had frequently cailed and transacted business with him; that he had seen Mr. Daniel Draw coming out from there, and that at this time said house was occupied by Mrs. Josephine Lawfor, sometimes called Mannelod, the divorced wife of Frank Lawfor, the actor, and her mother, Mrs. Warren, from California; Mr. Fisk generally drow fided at that home and generally drow; from there to the Eris offices in the morning.

Other affidavits were read showing that Mr. Fisk was on terms of "close" intimacy with dosephine, that he had been anown to sleep frequently at her house.

All this only goes to show that if Mr. Fisk's statement on one subject is so open to criticism the public is not bound to give implicit credit to his statement on any other. The records of Mr. Gould's career furnish similar evidence of the case and Indifference with which he can set assie the truth when it stands in the way of his object. Lane is scarce worthy of notice, for his letter shows palpable proof of being manufactured to order, and a reference to his antecedents dispets all hope of expecting anything else from him than ingrained deception.

These are the trio who have made the attempt to destroy the character of General Butterfield, by nuendo first, and, growing boider, by direct and deliberate charges of corruption afterwards.

Of course the victim of such concentrated malice would not only do injury to himself but infiled a serious wrong ubon the community if he hesitated to demand an investigation of the charges made against him. It is a duty to the public that this new fangled method of impairing the efficiency of a government officer should be thoroughly exposed and its authors held up to merited onton.

General Butterfied will no doubt soon be granted the

On Friday afternoon among the "intoxicated" brought to the Tombs Police Court was an entire family-father, mother and daughter-so helplessiy drunk that the police had to carry them in, for the trio, fourteen year old girl included, were unable to stand. They were sent to the cells, and when they had siept off their "drunk" they were discharged. Yesterday afternoon detective officer Dunn brought the girl

slept off their "drunk" they were discharged. Yesterday afternoon defective officer Dunn brought the girl
into court, charged with robing a Chinaman, who
boarded at the house they occupied, 20 Park street,
of thirty-four dollars worth of clothing. This youthful interiate made a pretence of grief, but it was a
mere feint; she had told the officer that she could
not be committed, for no body saw her take the property, and, therefore, she could not be punished.
Judge Hogan was of a different opinion, and she
was removed to the cells.

The next case which Judge Hogan was called
upon to see and hear was two policemen, each
carrying a little baby in his arms and below the bar
a good looking, decently dressed young woman,
who was the mother of the twin babes and
the prisoner of the police. The officers said
they had found the woman very drunk in
a liquor saloon at No. 86 Broome street, and that one
of the children dropped from her arms to the floor.
She came to the Judge's bench and expressed in
well chosen English, but with a Bootch acceut, her
surprise at the entire proceeding. She had been
thrust into a cell, her children taken from her and
herself made the juse of the people who thronged
about her. It was quite a new experience to ber
and she wished to have it understood. She had
heard of Judge Dowling, and she should like to
speak with him. All this was said with now and
then a lightened ray of intelligence was as suddenly clouded over by the fume that grose from a
stomach overcharged with drink. When told by the
Court that she ought to be ashamed of herself she
resented the insult with all the fire and with as
stately a mice as that of an injured tragedy queen,
and walked with a proud, defaut tread along the
vestibule of the court to the corridors that led her to
the prisoners' cells proceeded by the policemen, who stately a mien as that of an injured tragedy ques and waised with a prond, deflant tread along t vestibule of the court to the corridors that ied her the prisoners' cells, preceded by the poncemen, who ore in their arms, very clumsity, the offspring this youthful and beautiful dranken mother.